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utterances of the popular life. Notably is this true in those chapters which tell of the preparations for the great coalition which William III. was to direct. We learn how and why one-half of the army of William III. in England were Huguenots, and why even to-day fifty per cent. of Leyden's population are of the same stock. After a clear description of the movements, in the coalition war, of England's Dutch deliverer of 1688, and an account of his last years, the volume closes with a brilliant chapter on the commercial situation and the life of the people at the end of the seventeenth century.

Since this volume treats of events which are more familiar to most of us, and of Holland's relation to the great powers of France and England, we are glad that Professor Blok shows throughout great judicial poise. His work is on the whole admirable. It is especially interesting to those who would know something of the actual history and life in the home-land of the early New Netherlanders, their thought and enterprises, fears and hopes, their religious and intellectual inheritances and sympathies. More than any other of Dr. Blok's volumes this one lives up to its title.

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

*Letters and Papers of Charles, Lord Barham*, Admiral of the Red Squadron, 1758-1813. Volume I. Edited by Sir JOHN KNOX LAUGHTON, M.A., D.Litt. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, Volume XXXII.] (Printed for the Society. 1907 Pp. lxvi, 422, 4.)

THE present volume of Lord Barham's papers contains only those relating to the period when he was plain Captain Middleton (1758-1787), and is valuable rather because it contains letters from celebrated naval commanders of the time, or from men closely associated with them, than because of the few letters written by himself. Here one finds letters from Sir Samuel, afterwards Lord Hood, with enclosures from Campbell, Carleton, Digby, Galvez, Graves, Pigot, Prescott, Rodney and Prince William Henry. There are letters from Joseph Hunt, Sir George Rodney, Sir Charles Douglas, Captain Kempenfelt, Admiral Barrington and from one Captain Walter Young, who is quite unknown to fame, but whose intimate relations with Rodney give to his letters an interest second to none in the volume. The larger part of the interest of these letters belongs to the war in American and West Indian waters during and immediately following the American Revolution. The letters of Young, Rodney's flag captain, and of Hood, throw much new light on Rodney's campaigns. Hood's well-known criticisms of Rodney's vanity and greed, of his want of energy, decision and self-restraint, are corroborated by Young's criticisms, which are only in part vitiated by the fact that in some instances Young attributes to himself (pp. 65-66) certain strokes of Rodney's "genius." The Guichen and Rodney naval contest of April 12, 1780, is here described (pp. 53-55,

101-107) with greater detail and precision than ever before. Rodney's failure to crush Guichen on that occasion is plainly shown to have been due to the former's failure to make his instructions to the captains of the fleet plainly understood. It is hardly possible that he could have been clear when *all* misunderstood. An interesting light is also thrown upon Arbuthnot's mutinous reception of Rodney, when the latter appeared off Sandy Hook in September, 1780. Young thinks it was largely due to the rascality of Arbuthnot's secretary (p. 81) and he makes specific charges. The Hood letters are complementary to those already published by the Naval Records Society in volume III. of their publications. The most important of these relate to the skirmish off Chesapeake Bay, September 5, 1781, which left Cornwallis no alternative but to surrender. They show the British commander's complete ignorance of DeGrasse's plans which is easily explained by the fact that he did not fix them until the very last, and then in direct opposition to his earlier ideas.

One of the most important facts impressed upon the student by these letters is the erroneousness of the idea that the French naval power in the West Indies was broken completely by the famous victory of Rodney, April 12, 1782.

The editorial work of Professor Laughton is admirable. There is a good index, and some interesting court-martial records are printed in the appendixes.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

*Die Polnischen Provinzen Russlands unter Katharina II. in den Jahren 1772-1782.* Versuch einer Darstellung der Anfänglichen Beziehungen der Russischen Regierung zu ihren Polnischen Untertanen. Von U. L. LEHTONEN. Aus dem Finnischen Original übersetzt von GUSTAV SCHMIDT. (Berlin: George Reimer. 1907. Pp. xxxvii, 634.)

THIS study of the relations between the government of Russia and its Polish subjects after the first partition of Poland is the work of a Finnish scholar. It is clear, systematic, scientific and impartial. The author has used in carrying out his task the Russian archives at St. Petersburg and the German archives at Berlin. In addition, he has gone through all the published sources and all the most important secondary works, including publications in Russian, and in German particularly, but without neglecting French and Polish books, and using at least one book in the English language. He declares that he regrets his inability to make as much use as might be desirable of Polish works, but thinks that as his essential object was to describe the measures of the Russian government no important errors have resulted. He is undoubtedly right.